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ROME.

THE reports ſpread abroad in foreign countries, of pretended diſturbances, which have obliged his Holineſs and ſeveral of the Cardinals to leave this city are deſtitute of foundation. Every thing is in the moſt perfect tranquility, which ſo well ſuits the ſpeculative life we lead. Poor Caglioſtro is more cloſely guarded than ever. It muſt be believed that he is detained for ſome capital crime, for he is confined within five iron doors, guarded by eight armed men. What a reverſe of fortune! The Capuchin, his fellow-ſufferer, is cloſely examined, and it is aſſured that their ſentence will ſpeedily be pronounced.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

The particulars relative to the action in the Black Sea are not yet received. The heights of Caffra were before them. The Captain Pacha had with him a fleet of 55 veſſels—10 caravellers, 5 frigates, 10 kirlangiſhars, and 30 cannoniers. The action was ſo far in favor of the Turks, that the Ruſſians loſt four frigates, and the Turks have loſt not even one.—The battle laſted ſeven hours.

That there muſt have been ſome ſevere work, is however certain, for the Admiral's ſhip of the Turkiſh ſquadron received 80 ſhots, through her ſides; nevertheleſs, preſerving all her rigging unimpaired, ſhe got ſheltered in the fleet.

VIENNA, Sept. 5.

Accounts from Wallachia mention, that the Grand Vizier had actually croſſed the Danube with 30,000 men, but that when the ſecond column were ordered to follow, they abſolutely refuſed it, and in conſequence a regular battle enſued, in which 1000 men were killed. The Grand Vizier has thereby been compelled to recroſs the river, and the corps under the Prince of Cobourg and General Suwarow, which marched on the 16th of Auguſt to receive him, will conſequently loſe their errand. The Ruſſians are all now in motion, in four diviſions.

The firſt, of 10,000 men, under General Suwarow, with the Prince of Saxe Cobourg; the ſecond, under Prince Repnin; the third, under Prince Gallitzin, is to undertake the ſiege of Iſmael; and the fourth under Prince Potemkin is 36,000, in the neighborhood of Bender.

LIVERPOOL, October 2.

A Hint to Tradeſmen.—A man in buſineſs who dwelt in Dublin lately, finding it impoſſible to get in his book debts, *adverti ſed* them to be ſold by *Auction*, pledging himſelf at the ſame time to prove each debt for the purchaſer: the alarm which this excited was ſuch, that in leſs than a week not a ſingle debt was to be found uncroſſed in the books of the Advertiſer! *Probatum eſt.*

Laſt week one Watſon, who had been reaping in a field at Hanham, near Briſtol, being much fatigued, he lay down and fell aſleep under a hedge, when a viper, or ſome other venomous creature, bit him under one of his eyes, which cauſed his head to ſwell in a very extraordinary manner, and of which he died in a few days after, though the beſt medical advices had been obtained.

On Tueſday laſt, ſome workmen employed in removing a large hedge bank, upon the eſtate of John J. Atherton, Eſq. at Walton-Hall, near this town, they diſcovered an earthern mug, containing upwards of a thouſand pieces of ſilver, and one piece of gold, wrapped up in a leather bag. It is ſuppoſed they were concealed there during the Parliament Wars, as none of them are of a later date than King Charles the Firſt, there are many of Queen Elizabeth, and a few of Philip and Mary.

LONDON, September 30.

Tueſday night, at ten o'clock, the Remains of his late Royal Highneſs Henry Frederick, Duke of Cumberland, &c. were privately interred in the chapel of King Henry VII. at Weſtminſter. The ſervice was read by the Dean of Weſtminſter: after which Garter King at Arms proclaimed his Royal Highneſs's Stile, which concluded the ceremony. During the proceſſion, which began at nine, from the Prince's Chamber, minute guns were fired; and St. Paul's, and other churches, tolled minute bells. The proceſſion, with the different preparations previouſly made, are eſtimated at the expence of 5000l.

A gentleman, deſirous of improving the breed of ſheep, lately purchaſed a Ram from a gentleman, in Leiceſterſhire, for which he gave 300 guineas.

On Saturday night there was a general ſweep below Bridge, and ſcarce a ſhip in the river but was honored by a viſit from a Lieutenant in the impreſs ſervice.

The King of Hungary has reſigned the Dutchy of *Tuſcany* to his ſon, in virtue of a treaty ſigned by him for that purpoſe, in caſe he ſhould ſucceed to the Throne of Hungary.

The Aſſembly of the National Pariſian Guards on the 13th decreed, That they would go into mourning eight days for all the citizen ſoldiers who died for their country in the affair of Nancy.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Sketch of the Debates on the MILITIA BILL.

THURSDAY, Dec. 16.

MR. PARKER obſerved, the clauſe which enacts that every man in the United States ſhall "provide himſelf" with military accoutrements, would be found impracticable, as it muſt be well known that there are many perſons who are ſo poor that it is impoſſible they ſhould comply with the law: He conceived therefore, that proviſion ſhould be made for arming ſuch perſons at the expence of the United States. He then gave notice that in the courſe of the diſcuſſion of the bill, he ſhould move an amendment to this purpoſe.

Mr. Gilman obſerved, that obliging perſons to turn out in the militia till they were fifty years of age, agreeable to the bill, would be found unneceſſary and inconvenient—and is, ſaid he, contrary to the practice of the ſeveral States—few, if any, requiring militia duties to be performed after the age of forty-five. He moved therefore that fifty be ſtruck out, and forty-five inſerted.

Mr. Vining objected to the motion: He obſerved that a great proportion of our citizens, eſpecially thoſe at the eaſtward and northward, were as capable of military ſervices at fifty as at any period: Many in the ranks of the late Continental army, were he believed fifty and upwards, who were as good ſoldiers as any in the ſervice—He thought the alteration unneceſſary.

Mr. Gilman replied, that he conceived the general practice of the States, which was found on experience to be the beſt, was a ſufficient anſwer to the gentleman laſt ſpeaking, and would ſanction the adoption of the amendment he propoſed.

Mr. Lawrance ſaid that by the laws of the State of New-York, perſons above 45 years of age are not enrolled to do duty in the militia—and he thought that 50 was a period too late in life to be ſubject to military hardſhips, if it could be avoided.

Mr. Williamſon was in favor of the motion—Tho he had ſeen men in the field who were advanced in life, it had not been without pain—He thought from 16 to 18 too early a period—Many at that tender age fell ſacrifices to ſickneſs and fatigue.

Mr. Gilman's motion being put was carried in the affirmative.

Mr. Fitzſimons ſuggeſted to the conſideration of the committee, whether it would be the moſt eligible mode to ſubject all the citizens from 18 to 45 years of age, without exception, to turn out as ſoldiers. A much ſmaller number would in his opinion anſwer all the purpoſes of a militia. He thought the active militia might be compriſed within a much ſmaller number, to be proportioned to the citizens of each State. The militia law of Pennſylvania had been of this general complexion, and had never compenſated in its operation for the uneaſineſs it had excited, and the tax and grievance it had been to the people.

Mr. Boudinot ſaid, that the idea now ſuggeſted was debated in the committee—and they could not agree upon any other mode than that propoſed in the bill. He very much diſapproved the idea of making a ſoldier of every man between 18 and 45 years of age—there is a manifeſt impropriety in the meaſure—and he wiſhed ſome gentleman would propoſe an alteration.

Mr. Lawrance ſaid that the idea of the gentleman from Pennſylvania ſtruck at the principle of the bill—but as the hint may be not unworthy of conſideration, he propoſed that he ſhould form a motion, and reduce it to writing.

Mr. Fitzſimons apologiſed for engroſſing the time of the committee, eſpecially as he had not prepared an amendment to that part of the bill to which he objected, not having contemplated the ſubject ſufficiently—but on peruſing the bill it had been forcibly impreſſed on his mind, that ſubjecting the whole body of the people to be drawn out four or five times a year, was a great and unneceſſary tax on the community—that it could not conduce, either to the acquiſition of military knowledge, or the advancement of morals. As far as the whole body of the people are neceſſary to the general defence, they ought to be armed; but the law ought not to require more than is neceſſary—for that would be a juſt cauſe of complaint.

Mr. Wadſworth ſaid, that it appeared to him the gentleman's objection went only to that part of the bill which points out the number of days to be devoted to training the militia—as he had conceded that all from 18 to 45 ought to be armed.

Mr. Jackſon ſaid that he was of opinion that the people of America would never conſent to be deprived of the privilege of carrying arms—Tho it may prove burthenſome to ſome individuals to be obliged to arm themſelves, yet it would not be ſo conſidered when the advantages were juſtly eſtimated. Original inſtitutions of this nature are highly important: The Swiſs cantons owed their emancipation to their militia eſtabliſhment—The Engliſh cities rendered themſelves formidable to the Barons, by putting arms into the hands of their militia—and when the militia united with the Barons, they extorted *Magna Charta* from King John—In France we recently ſee the ſame ſalutary effects from arming the militia—In England, the militia has of late been neglected—the conſequence is a ſtanding army—In Ireland we have ſeen the good effects of arming the militia, in the noble efforts they have made to emancipate their country. If we neglect the militia, a ſtanding army muſt be introduced; but if the idea ſuggeſted by the gentleman from Pennſylvania is adopted, certain claſſes muſt be drawn out, and kept for months together—which would prove as great a burthen as a ſtanding army: None of the States he obſerved, have adopted ſuch a plan—In Georgia the militia ſervice has been as ſtrict, as is contemplated by the bill—but they have never complained: In a republic every man ought to be a ſoldier, and prepared to reſiſt tyranny and uſurpation, as well as invaſion—and to prevent the greateſt of all evils a ſtanding army.—Mankind have been divided into three claſſes, Shepherds, Huſbandmen, and Artificers—of which the laſt make the worſt militia; but as the arts and ſciences are the ſources of great wealth to the community, which may excite the jealouſy and avarice of neighbors, this claſs ought to be peculiarly qualified to defend themſelves and repel invaſions—and as this country is riſing faſt in manufactures, the arts and ſciences—and from her fertile ſoil may expect great affluence, ſhe ought to be able to protect that and her liberties from within herſelf.

Mr. Parker here introduced his motion, to amend the bill by a proviſo, that perſons who ſhall make it appear that they are not able to equip themſelves, ſhall be furniſhed at the expence of the United States.

Mr. Wadſworth objected to this amendment: He ſaid it would empower the officers to create an enormous charge againſt the United States: He ſaid he had read almoſt all the militia laws of the ſeveral States, and had found no ſuch proviſion in one of them—there is not a conſiderable number of ſuch perſons in any of the States—and rather than have this proviſo inſerted, he would prefer a clauſe to excuſe them altogether.

Mr. Parker ſaid, that in Virginia there is a law, which provides that poor perſons, not able to arm themſelves, ſhould be equipped at the expence of the State. In every State there are doubtleſs many ſuch perſons, who ought to be provided for by the general government—and if they are not, the law is rendered impracticable—as you require more than is poſſible for them to perform—As to excuſing ſuch poor perſons from military duty, they would be found in caſes of emergency, very uſeful to defend thoſe, who do not chuſe to riſk their own perſons.

Mr. Huntington ſaid if the gentleman would vary his motion, ſo that the expence ſhould be incurred by the State, he did not know but he ſhould agree to it. There is one State (ſaid he) in which every perſon is obliged to provide himſelf with arms and accoutrements—and no difficulty has reſulted from the law—Penalties on default are exacted and collected—but this propoſition will produce great inequalities—it will excite jealouſies and diſcord between the governments—but if left to the States the officers will be more exact to prevent impoſitions on the particular State from which they receive their appointments.

Mr. Parker agreed to alter his motion agreeable to Mr. Huntington's idea.

Mr. Boudinot ſaid that there did not appear to be any neceſſity for the amendment, as the bill makes proviſion for excepting perſons who are unable to purchaſe arms, in caſe the ſtate legiſlatures chuſe to make ſuch exceptions.

Mr. Giles ſaid he was oppoſed to the motion on principle; but if that was not the caſe he ſhould object to it in its preſent form as it was not full enough: He did not ſuppoſe that it was intended that the United States ſhould make a preſent of the arms thus furniſhed—but the motion does not provide for their return, when not in uſe. His principal objection to the motion however aroſe from its being an improper interference with the authority of the ſtate governments: They may, or may not comply with the law—If they ſhould not, it would prove nugatory—and render the authority of the United States, contemptible. For theſe reaſons, and others which had been advanced, he thought the amendment improper.

Mr. Bloodworth obſerved that as the militia was to be organized and diſciplined under the authority of the United States, and to be employed for the general defence, whenever and wherever Congreſs ſhould direct, it appeared but reaſonable that thoſe who were benefited by them, ſhould be at the expence of arming them.

Mr. Sherman ſaid it appeared to him, that by the Conſtitution, the United States were to be put to no expence about the militia, except when called into actual ſervice. The clauſe is not ſo explicit as might have been wiſhed; but it will be difficult to fix the conſtruction mentioned by the gentleman from North Carolina. What relates to arming and diſciplining means nothing more than a general regulation in reſpect to the arms and accoutrements—There are ſo few freemen in the United States who are not able to provide themſelves arms and accoutrements, that any proviſion on the part of the United States is unneceſſary and improper: He had no doubt that the people if left to themſelves would provide ſuch arms as are neceſſary, without inconvenience or complaint; but if they are furniſhed by the United States, the public Arſenals would ſoon be exhauſted—and experience ſhews, that public property of this kind, from the careleſs manner in which many perſons uſe it, is ſoon loſt—The expence and inconvenience would, in his opinion, far overballance any good that would be derived from ſuch a proviſion.

Mr. Vining obſerved, that the greateſt objection againſt the motion is, that it ſtops ſhort in the regulation of the buſineſs: No proviſion, it is ſaid, is made for the return of the arms to the public—and it gives a diſcretionary power to the officers to diſpoſe of the property of the United States; but he conceived theſe difficulties were not beyond the reach of remedies; the wiſdom of the houſe, he doubted not, would deviſe ſuch as were adequate to the object. He aſked by what means minors were to provide themſelves with the requiſite articles? Many of them are apprentices: If you put arms into their hands they will make good ſoldiers; but how are they to procure them? It is ſaid, if they are ſupplied by the United States the property will be loſt; if this is provided againſt, every objection may be obviated. He then offered an addition to the motion, providing for the return of the arms to the commanding officer.

The Chairman then ſtated the motion with the amendment.

Mr. Tucker obſerved, that the motion in its preſent form, differed from the original propoſed by the gentleman from Virginia. He conceived the gentleman had no right to alter it, nor could it be done without a vote of the committee. He prefered the motion in its original ſtate—for the United States may without doubt, furniſh the arms—but he very much queſtioned their right to call on the individual States to do it.

Mr. Williamſon was in favour of the queſtion's being taken with the amendment admitted by Mr. Parker. He wiſhed to know whether Congreſs meant to tax the individual ſtates in this unuſual manner. Perhaps as they had aſſumed the ſtate debts upon this principle, or rather without any principle, they might think they had a right to call upon them to furniſh quotas in proportion, this would be getting ſomething for ſomething—and not like the other meaſure, loſing ſomething for nothing.

Mr. Vining ſaid he could not underſtand what was meant by ſaying that the amendment was dictating to the ſtates: What is the whole bill but dictating—a law that affects every individual, touches the whole community. With reſpect to the conſtitutionality of the meaſure, there can be no doubt—every grant of power to Congreſs neceſſarily implies a conveyance of every incidental power requiſite to carry the grant into effect.

Mr. Wadſworth apologized for detaining the attention of the committee a moment, while he aſked the gentlemen who favored the motion, what was the extent of their wiſhes?—The motion at firſt appeared to be in favor of poor men, who are unable to purchaſe a firelock; but now it ſeems, minors and apprentices are to be provided for—is there a man in this houſe who would wiſh to ſee ſo large a proportion of the community, perhaps one-third, armed by the United States, and liable to be diſarmed by them? Nothing would tend more to excite ſuſpicion, and rouſe a jealouſy dangerous to the union. With reſpect to apprentices, every man knew that they were liable to this tax, and they were taken under the idea of being provided for by their maſters—as to minors, their parents or guardians would prefer furniſhing them with arms themſelves, to depending on the United States when they knew they were liable to having them reclaimed.

The queſtion on Mr. Parker's motion was loſt. On motion of Mr. Heiſter, a proviſo was added to the ſection in the following words—"That every citizen ſo enrolled, and providing himſelf with the arms and accoutrements required as aforeſaid, ſhall hold the ſame exempt from all executions, or ſuits for debt, or for the payment of taxes."

Mr. Fitzſimons moved to ſtrike out the words "provide himſelf," and inſert "ſhall be provided"

This motion was objected to by Meſſrs Boudinot, Huntington, Jackſon, Partridge, Vining and Madiſon.——It was ſaid that it would be deſtructive of the bill, as it would leave it optional with the ſtates, or individuals, whether the militia ſhould be armed or not.

This motion was loſt by a great majority.—The ſecond ſection comprizes the characters that are to be exempted from enrollment or militia duty.

Mr. Madiſon moved to ſtrike out that part which related to members of Congreſs, their officers and ſervants, attending either houſe—and to inſert "members of the Senate and houſe of Repreſentatives whilſt travelling to, attending at, or returning from the ſeſſions of Congreſs.——He ſaw no reaſon for a total exemption from militia ſervice—exceptions in favor of the framers of laws ought not to be extended beyond what is evidently neceſſary.—The members of Congreſs during the receſs are at liberty to purſue their ordinary avocations, and may participate in the duties and exerciſes of their fellow citizens.—They ought to bear a part in the burdens they lay on others, which may check an abuſe of the powers with which they are veſted.

Mr. Jackſon obſerved that this alteration might interfere with the public intereſt—in caſes of alarm or invaſion, the members might be called to a great diſtance in the militia at the moment when their preſence was required to attend the ſeſſion of the legiſlature. It would be well therefore to conſider whether their ſervices in the militia would be of equal importance to the public intereſt, as their ſervices in Congreſs.

Mr. Boudinot objected to the amendment—not that he would exempt Members of Congreſs from burdens impoſed on their fellow-citizens—but the motion he conceived was inconſiſtent with this very idea. The bill provides that exempts ſhall pay a certain equivalent; it would be unjuſt to impoſe this equivalent, and compel the Members of Congreſs to turn out in the militia. He concluded by ſaying that he conceived the independence of the leigiſlature was connected with this exemption.

Mr. Wadſworth ſaid that he thought there was no neceſſity to exempt Members of Congreſs: If the Conſtitution did not grant them ſuch a privilege, he doubted whether they could aſſume it by an act of their own: He was therefore for leaving this matter to the diſcretion of the ſtate legiſlatures—no inconvenience would reſult if this was done.

Mr. Hartley was in favor of the exemptions' being ſpecified by act of Congreſs; and he conceived they had the plaineſt directions to follow, in the univerſal practice of all the ſtate legiſlatures—and this practice was founded in the reaſon of things, the incompatibility of the duties; they are diſtinct in their natures, and cannot be exerciſed together.

Mr. Maddiſon ſupported his motion, he conſidered it as important that the governors and the governed ſhould feel their mutual relation to each other; on this principle he thought that no exemption ſhould be allowed, except in caſes where an attendence on militia duty, was incompatible with the performance of other duties; for theſe reaſons he wiſhed that the whole clauſe ſhould be ſtruck out—in caſes of difficulty a court martial would be competent to doing juſtice to the parties.

Mr. Giles followed Mr. Madiſon in a ſimilar train of reaſoning in reſpect to rulers ſympathizing with the ruled in all public burthens; he adverted to the diflerent plans of organizing the militia which had been contemplated by the committee, and the reaſons which induced them to adopt that in the bill; with reſpect to the plan of ſelecting particular claſſes to form a militia, it could not in his opinion be done, but by inliſtments, which was a mode that the freemen of America revolted from. He ſaid that no inſuperable difficulties would reſult from rendering all liable to be called upon. Should the clauſe be ſtruck out, the equivalent mentioned in another part of the bill will be unneceſſary, and the article may be expunged. He concluded by ſaying, that if it was thought proper that the Members of Congreſs ſhould be exempted, it would be beſt that the exemptions ſhould be made by the ſtate legiſlatures.

Mr. Sherman ſaid it was the practice of the ſeveral States to exempt their own legiſlatures, and the other deſcriptions of perſons mentioned in the clauſe: He conceived a ſeat in the federal legiſlature, would equally entitle to an exemption: He was oppoſed to the amendment, tho he would agree to ſtrike out the whole, and leave the buſineſs to the ſtate legiſlatures.

Mr. Jackſon obſerved that leaving the exemptions from militia duty, to the diſcretion of the ſtate legiſlatures might be productive of great inequalities; beſides it would not comport with the idea of the bill in the grand object of uniformity:—Some ſtates might make great exceptions, others none at all—this would make the burthen very unequal on the whole, which would be palpably unjuſt.—The example of the ſtate legiſlatures is ſufficient ſaid he to ſhew that ſome exemptions are agreeable to the ideas of the people—& the independence of the legiſlature being eſſentially concerned leave no room to doubt the propriety of the meaſure—he informed the committee that when they came to the clauſe ſpecifying the ſum propoſed as an equivalent for perſonal ſervice, he ſhould move for an alteration.

Mr. Hartley obſerved that the conſtitution declares that the perſons of members ſhall be privileged from arreſt during their attendance on Congreſs—in going to and returning from the ſeſſion; with a ſpecial reference to the independence of the legiſlature—he conceived that it would counteract the ſpirit of the conſtitution to render the members liable to be called on to diſcharge duties incompatible in their nature—on this principle alſo it would be in the power of a deſigning preſident, ſhould ſuch a character ever be elected, to prevent the members aſſembling by calling out individuals to attend military duties at the moment when their attendance would be neceſſary in Congreſs.—The ſtates individually, as well as the parliament of Great-Britain have ſet us a good example in this reſpect.

Mr. Boudinot, agreed in ſentiment with Mr. Hartley, that the independence of the members was an important object.—The ideas of the gentlemen from Virginia [Mr. Madiſon and Mr. Giles] that legiſlators ought to participate in the burthens impoſed on others, ought never to be loſt ſight of—but in the preſent inſtance, the doctrine would be carried into practice—for at the end of every two years, the Members would revert to the maſs of citizens, and feel in common with others the influence of the laws.—The buſineſs of legiſlation is more arduous and momentous than any other—and ought not to be impeded, or rendered liable to be fruſtrated by any other. This he thought would be the caſe by adopting the amendment.

Mr. Madiſon ſuppoſed nothing would be riſked by the amendment, as the Conſtitution had ſufficiently ſecured the independence of the members—He had not anticipated ſo much debate on the motion—He was ſatisfied in his own mind of its propriety—The poſſible caſes which had been ſtated, did not in his opinion juſtify the violation of the great principle he had mentioned; but to ſimplify the queſtion he would withdraw his motion, ſo far as only to propoſe to ſtrike out from the exemptions, "the members of Congreſs."

Mr. Tucker ſaid that it appeared to him that ſome general ideas on the ſubject of exemptions ſhould be incorporated in the bill. If the committee deſcend to particulars they will find it extremely difficult to make ſuch diſtinctions as are proper. He was oppoſed to leaving the exemptions to be made by the ſtate governments—It might create difficulties, as ſome States might exempt their members, and others might not—Theſe partial exemptions would be attended with great inconveniences; the Members may be neceſſarily engaged in making their arrangements to attend their duty in Congreſs, previous to the time of ſetting out for the ſeat of government, and be interrupted by being called to the field to attend militia duty. The number of perſons it will be found eligible to exempt, will not be ſo great, as to render the defence of the United States precarious for want of their perſonal ſervices in the militia. He concluded by obſerving that the

principle of uniformity, and the competency of the federal legiſlature to making adequate proviſion in the caſe, point out the impropriety of leaving the buſineſs to the ſtate legiſlatures.

Mr. Smith purſued the idea of Mr Tucker, and obſerved, that to be conſiſtent, the motion ought to go farther, and extend to exempting Miniſters of the Goſpel, only while engaged in preaching —The School-Maſter, while teaching—The Miller while attending his Mill, &c. In ſhort it ought to be ſo particular as to amount to no exemption at all.

Mr. White ſpoke in favor of the motion: The Conſtitution, ſaid he, has ſufficiently defined the privileges of the Members. With reſpect to the State officers, he was in favor of leaving them to be exempted by the ſtate legiſlatures—nor was he apprehenſive they would abuſe the power by exempting half their citizens, as this would only encreaſe the burthen on the other half.

Mr. Jackſon ſaid he muſt be ſtill oppoſed to the motion from this intereſting conſideration, if no other exiſted—That it might in its operation deprive 30000 citizens of their vote in the national legiſlature.

Mr. Vining added a few obſervations in favor of the motion—and then the queſtion being taken, it was negatived 24 to 18.

FRIDAY, Dec. 17.

The ſubject of exemptions was this day further diſcuſſed—the propriety of veſting the power in the ſtate legiſlatures, ſo far as it reſpects the legiſlative, executive and judicial officers of the particular ſtates, was alternately advocated and oppoſed:—It was finally determined that the ſeveral exemptions ſhould be particularized in the bill.

Mr. Seney, moved to add to the exempts, "perſons authorized and received to teach or preach the goſpel by the ſocieties of which they are reſpectively members."—This was agreed to.

Mr. Jackſon propoſed to add *public printers* and *pilots*. The queſtion on the former was negatived:—On the latter agreed to.

Mr. Boudinot propoſed to add all ſuch as now do, or may hereafter bear a commiſſion in the militia.—Agreed.

This finiſhed the diſcuſſion of the ſecond ſection.

Mr. Jackſon touched on the ſubject of penalties, for neglecting militia duty, and the equivalent to be paid by the exempts; but as this will probably occaſion conſiderable debate when the 16th ſection comes under conſideration, we reſerve ourſelves to that occaſion.

The third ſection being read, Mr. Fitzſimons moved an amendment, by which the power of arrangeing the militia in diviſions, brigades, &c. is to be veſted in the Preſident of the United States, inſtead of the reſpective governors of the ſtates.

This motion occaſioned ſome debate; it was finally carried in the affirmative.

The clauſe giving rank to aids-de-camp was ſtruck out—and "to be taken from the line" added.

MONDAY, Dec. 20.

Mr. Stone took his ſeat this day.

A bill to continue in force for the term of five years, an act, entitled an act, declaring the aſſent of Congreſs to certain acts of the ſtates of Rhode-Iſland, Maryland and Georgia, was brought in engroſſed, read a third time, and paſſed.

A bill ſupplementary to an act making further proviſion for the debts of the United States, was read a ſecond, and ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

Mr. Benſon, from the committee appointed for that purpoſe, reported the following bills, viz.

A bill declaring the officer who, in caſe of the death, removal, or diſability of the Preſident or Vice-Preſident, ſhall exerciſe the office of Preſident.

A bill for determining the reſpective times when the electors for a Preſident and Vice-Preſident ſhall be choſen, and the time when they ſhall give their votes.

A bill directing the mode in which the liſts of the votes for Preſident and Vice-Preſident ſhall be tranſmitted to the ſeat of the government of the United States; all which were read a firſt time.

Mr. Partridge preſented the petition of Barnabas Lucas, read, and referred to the Secretary of War.

Mr. Huntington preſented the petition of William Robinſon, reſpecting a loſt certificate; read and referred to the committee appointed to bring in a bill directing the mode in which the evidences of the public debt ſhall be renewed.

Mr. Gerry preſented the petition of John Miller Ruſſell, praying the remiſſion of the new duty on a quantity of hemp by him imported; read, and referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury.

Mr. Fitzſimons preſented a petition from a number of the merchants and traders of Philadelphia, praying for the erection of additional piers at Cheſter, in the river Delaware; read, and referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury.

Mr. Gerry laid the following motion on the table, That the Secretary of State be directed to procure and keep in his office, all Charters, Patents, and Documents, which reſpect the juriſdictional and territorial rights of the reſpective States.

Mr. Smith laid the following motion on the table, That proviſion be made for erecting a Beacon at the entrance of the port of Georgetown, South-Carolina; read, and referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury.

In committee of the whole on the Militia Bill.

Progreſs was made in the diſcuſſion as far as the 8th ſection.

TUESDAY, Dec. 21.

The bill ſupplementary to an act making proviſion for the debts of the United States, was read the third time and paſſed.

The three bills reported by Mr. Benſon yeſterday, were read the ſecond time, and made the order of the day for Monday next.——100 copies of each of theſe bills were ordered to be printed for the uſe of the Houſe.

Mr. Fitzſimons preſented a memorial from the Truſtees of Wilmington College, which was read, and referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury.—Alſo a Memorial and remonſtrance from a committee of a number of the creditors of the United States in Philadelphia.

Mr. Seney preſented a petition from R. Ford, a mariner, wounded in the ſervice of the United States, referred to the Secretary of war.

Mr. Seney of the committee appointed on the petition of ſundry inhabitants of Baltimore, praying for the eſtabliſhment of an health office, brought in a report, which was in favor of the petition—and recommendary of a ſimilar inſtitution in every port where they are wanted.

This report being accepted by the houſe, a committee of five was appointed to prepare and bring in a bill accordingly.

Mr. Williamſon gave notice that he ſhould tomorrow move for a committee to bring in a bill to prevent invalid penſioners from transferring the right to their penſions, before they become due.

A report from the commiſſioners appointed the laſt ſeſſion to ſuperintend the purchaſe of the public debt, was communicated to the houſe by the Speaker, by which it appears, that the Treaſurer of the United States, purſuant to orders received from the commiſſioners, has purchaſed the ſum of two hundred ſeventy-eight thouſand ſix hundred and eighty-ſeven dollars; for which, the ſum of one hundred and fifty thouſand two hundred and thirty-nine dollars, in ſpecie, has been paid

In committee of the whole on the Militia Bill.

The committee finiſhed the diſcuſſion this day —and the Chairman reported the ſame to the Houſe with ſundry amendments.

It was ordered that it ſhould lie on the table.

Adjourned.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 14.

The legiſlature of this ſtate, now in ſeſſion at Annapolis, have paſſed an act to repeal certain parts of an act, entitled, "an act to prevent diſabled and ſuperannuated ſlaves being ſet free, or the manumiſſion of ſlaves, by any laſt will or teſtament, and of a ſupplementary act thereto, and for certain other purpoſes."—It may be neceſſary, on this occaſion, to mention that the act prohibits, (under the penalty of of three hundred pounds) the forcible and fraudulent tranſportation or carrying out of this ſtate, any free Negro or Mulatto—or the ſelling, or cauſing to be ſold, or otherwiſe diſpoſed of, out of this ſtate, as a ſlave for life, any Negro or Mulatto, entitled to freedom at a certain age.

Philadelphia, Dec. 22.

The wiſdom and policy of the law paſſed laſt ſeſſion of Congreſs, appointing Commiſſioners to ſuperintend the negociation of a Loan, and to inveſt the unappropriated monies in the Treaſury in the public debt, while ſold in the public market under par, are now moſt apparently made manifeſt, in that rapid appreciation, which has done more for the public creditors in a few months than they anticipated for many years.

Congreſs is now deeply immerſed in public buſineſs—the reports of the Secretary of the Treaſury, and thoſe which are expected from the other heads of departments, will probably open a very extenſive field of diſcuſſion—but that patriotiſm which has preponderated in the councils of the union, will we doubt not unite the legiſlature in giving all poſſible diſpatch to the important objects of their deliberation.

The fluctuation of our counſels previous to the adoption of the New Conſtitution, unhinged the public mind, weakened all confidence in the government, and almoſt annihilated the credit of the United States. A ſolemn leſſon to the preſent government, that meaſures adopted after due deliberation, ſhould be inflexibly ſupported: On this firmneſs and ſtability our reſpectability, our union and credit, our *all* depend.

Yeſterday, between the hours of twelve and one, his Excellency THOMAS MIFFLIN *was proclaimed* Governor *of this Commonwealth, with the uſual ceremonies.*

The public teſtimonials of joy exhibited on this occaſion, demonſtrate the general ſatisfaction of the citizens on the elevation of this diſtinguiſhed character to the Chair of Government.

By the Maſſachuſetts Spy of the 9th inſt. it appears that the Hon. *Artemas Ward* is elected Member of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, for Worceſter Diſtrict, by a very ſmall majority.

By the Cumberland Gazette it appears, that the Hon. GEORGE THATCHER is re-elected a Member of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States for the Diſtrict of Maine.

Extracts of letters from Cape-Francois of the 6th and 8th of November, to a gentleman in this city.

"In my laſt, I mentioned that the Aſſembly had adviſed the Editor of *La Gazette du Jour*, to forbear publiſhing any thing concerning the inſurrection here, which indeed was true: but I was not then appriſed of the true motives of the Aſſembly. It appears that a majority of that houſe are *Ariſtocrats*—indeed it is certainly ſo—and have conſequently paſſed an edict, *prohibiting* the publiſhing of the grounds and progreſs of the revolution, or any thing concerning it. This Edict you will ſee in the Gazette of to day, which I have encloſed.

"There are but few people here who reliſh the Edict, regarding it merely as if a *cock had crowed*.

"Since writing my letter of the 6th inſtant, the inſurrection of the Mulattoes has nearly been put an end to: And yeſterday the greater part of the volunteers returned, having left a few to watch the motions of the few remainig rebels, who are about 400, the reſt having diſperſed, and with them their leader, whoſe name is Oge, not Ojay, as I before wrote it, who has fled to St. Jago, in the Spaniſh part of the iſland. A reward of 1000 joes has been offered by the government ſo apprehending him. Thus has a dangerous inſurrection been quelled by the ſpirited exertions of the volunteers.

☞ In our laſt, among the names of the Senators, whoſe times expire in March next, we inſerted Mr. Hawkins, which is a miſtake, as he drew the claſs for ſix years.

We hear that a Reſolution is now pending before the Senate of the United States, to the following purport—"That it would be dangerous and inexpedient to make any alterations in the Funding Syſtem paſſed the laſt ſeſſion of Congreſs."

APPOINTMENTS.

THE Preſident of the United States, by and with the advice and conſent of the Senate, has been pleaſed to make the following appointments.

ROBERT MORRIS, to be Judge of the Diſtrict of New-Jerſey, in place of David Brearly, deceaſed.

JOHN HETH, of Virginia, Enſign in the troops of the United States, in place of Richard Archer, who has declined his appointment.

JOHN SITGREAVES, Judge of the Diſtrict of North-Carolina, in place of John Stokes, deceaſed.

WILLIAM HILL, Attorney for the United States in the diſtrict of North-Carolina, in place of John Sitgreaves.

ZACHARIAH ROWLAND, Surveyor of the port of Richmond, in the State of Virginia, in place of Corbin Braxton, who has reſigned his appointment. And

JEREMIAH NICOLS, Collector of the port of Cheſter, in the ſtate of Maryland, in the place of John Scott, deceaſed.

PRICE CURRENT.——PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.			
6 pr. Cents	17/6.——18/. pr. £.	or 90	pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	8/6——9/.	or 45	do.
Defered 6 pr. Cents	8/.——8/6.	42½	do.
UNFUNDED DEBT.			
Final Settl. and other Certificates	15/6.	77½	do.
Indents	8/6——9/.	45	do.
State debts	9/6——10/.	50	do.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

DECEMBER 13, 1790.

In obedience to the Order of the Houſe *of* Repreſentatives *of the ninth day of Auguſt laſt, requiring the* Secretary of the Treaſury *to prepare and report, on this day, ſuch further proviſion as may, in his opinion, be neceſſary for eſtabliſhing the public credit—the ſaid Secretary* Reſpectfully Reports,

THAT the object which appears to be moſt immediately eſſential to the further ſupport of public credit, in purſuance of the plan adopted during the laſt ſeſſion of Congreſs, is, the eſtabliſhment of proper and ſufficient funds, for paying the intereſt which will begin to accrue after the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-one, on the amount of the debts of the ſeveral ſtates, aſſumed by the United States; having regard at the ſame time, to be probable, or eſtimated deficiency in thoſe already eſtabliſhed, as they reſpect the original debt of the union.

In order to this, it is neceſſary, in the firſt place, to take a view of the ſums requiſite for thoſe purpoſes.

	Dolls.	*Cts.*
The amount which has been aſſumed of the ſtate debts, is	21,500,000	
The ſum of annual intereſt upon that amount, which, according to the terms of the propoſed loan, will begin to accrue after the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-one, is	788,333	33
The eſtimated deficiency, in the funds already eſtabliſhed, as they reſpect the original debt of the United States, is	38,291	40
Making together,	826,624	73

For the procuring which ſum, the reiterated reflections of the Secretary have ſuggeſted nothing ſo eligible and unexceptionable, in his judgment, as a further duty on foreign diſtilled ſpirits, and a duty on ſpirits diſtilled within the United States, to be collected in the mode delineated in the plan of a bill which forms a part of his report to the Houſe of Repreſentatives, of the ninth day of January laſt.

Under this impreſſion, he begs leave, with all deference, to propoſe to the conſideration of the houſe—

That the following additions be made to the duties on ſpirits imported from foreign countries, which are ſpecified in the act making further proviſion for the payment of the debts of the United States, namely,

On thoſe of the firſt claſs of proof therein mentioned, per gallon, eight cents.

On thoſe of the ſecond claſs, per gallon, eight and a half cents.

On thoſe of the third claſs, per gallon, nine cents.

On thoſe of the fourth claſs, per gallon, ten cents.

On thoſe of the fifth claſs, per gallon, ten cents.

On thoſe of the ſixth claſs, per gallon, fifteen cents.

And that the following duties be laid on ſpirits diſtilled within the United States, namely:

If from Molaſſes, ſugar, or other foreign materials, and of the ſaid firſt claſs of proof, per gallon, eleven cents.
of the ſaid ſecond claſs of proof, per gallon, twelve cents.
of the ſaid third claſs of proof, per gallon, thirteen cents.
of the ſaid fourth claſs of proof, per gallon, fifteen cents.
of the ſaid fifth claſs of proof, per gallon, twenty cents.
of the ſaid ſixth claſs of proof, per gallon, thirty cents.

If from materials of the growth or production of the United States, diſtilled within any city, town or village, and of the ſaid firſt claſs of proof, per gallon, nine cents.
of the ſaid ſecond claſs of proof, per gallon, ten cents.
of the ſaid third claſs of proof, per gallon, eleven cents.
of the ſaid fourth claſs of proof, per gallon, thirteen cents.
of the ſaid fifth claſs of proof, per gallon, ſeventeen cents.
of the ſaid ſixth claſs of proof, per gallon, twenty cents.

And upon each ſtill employed in diſtilling ſpirits from the like materials in any other place than a city, town or village, in lieu of the rates above mentioned, the yearly ſum of ſixty cents for every gallon Engliſh wine meaſure of the capacity of ſuch ſtill including its head; exempting nevertheleſs all ſuch ſtills, within a certain defined dimenſion, as are uſed eſſentially for domeſtic purpoſes of their reſpective proprietors.

The product of theſe ſeveral duties (which correſpond in their rates with thoſe propoſed in the report above referred to, of the ninth of January laſt) may, upon as good grounds as the nature of the caſe will admit, prior to an experiment, be computed at eight hundred and ſeventy ſeven thouſand and five hundred dollars; the particulars of which computation are contained in the ſtatement which accompanies this report.

This computed product exceeds the ſum which has been ſtated as neceſſary to be provided, by fifty thouſand eight hundred and ſeventy-five dollars, and twenty-ſeven cents; an exceſs, which if it ſhould be realized by the actual product, may be beneficially applied towards increaſing the ſinking fund.

The Secretary has been encouraged to renew the propoſition of theſe duties, in the ſame form in which they were before ſubmitted, from a belief, founded on circumſtances which appeared in the different diſcuſſions of the ſubject, that collateral conſiderations, which were afterwards obviated, rather than objections to the meaſure itſelf, preventedits adoption during the laſt ſeſſion; from the impracticability which he conceives to exiſt, of deviſing any ſubſtitute equally conducive to the eaſe and intereſt of the community; and from an opinion that the extenſion of the plan of collection, which it contemplates to the duties already impoſed on wines and diſtilled ſpirits, is neceſſary to a well grounded reliance on their efficacy and productiveneſs. *(To be continued.)*

Further particulars relative to Gen. HARMAR's *Expedition againſt the Hoſtile Indians. (Continued from our laſt.)*

GENERAL ORDERS.

Camp at the Miami Village, October 18, 1790.

THE General is much mortified at the unſoldierlike behaviour of many of the men in the army, who make it a practice to ſtraggle from the camp in ſearch of plunder. He in the moſt poſitive terms forbids this practice in future, and the guards will be anſwerable to prevent it. No party is to go beyond the line of centinels, without a commiſſioned officer, who, if of the militia, will apply to Col. Hardin for his orders: the regular troops will apply to the General. All the plunder that may hereafter be collected will be equally diſtributed among the army; the kettles and every other article already taken is to be collected by the commanding officers of battalions, and to be delivered to-morrow morning to M. Billi, the Quarter-Maſter, that a fair diſtribution may take place.

The rolls are to be called at troop and retreat beating and every man is to be reported. The General expects that theſe orders will be pointedly attended to: they are to be read to the troops this evening.

The army is to march to-morrow morning early for their new encampment, at Chilicothy, about two miles from hence,

JOS. HARMAR, Brig. Gen.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Camp at Chilicothy, one of the Shawnee towns, on the Omee River, Oct. 20.

The party under the command of Capt. Strong is ordered to burn and deſtroy every houſe and wigwam in this village, together with all the corn &c which he can collect.

A party of 100 men (militia) properly officered, under the command of Col. Hardin, is to burn and deſtroy effectually, this afternoon, Pickaway-town, with all the corn, &c. which he can find in it and its vicinity.

The cauſe of the detachment being worſted yeſterday, was entirely owing to the ſhameful, cowardly conduct of the militia, who ran away and threw down their arms, without firing ſcarcely a ſingle gun. In returning to Fort-Waſhington, if any officer or men ſhall preſume to quit their ranks, or not march in the form they are ordered, the General will moſt aſſuredly order the artillery to fire on them. He hopes the check they received yeſterday will make them in future obedient to orders.

JOS. HARMAR, Brig. Gen.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Camp at Chilicothy, October 21, 1790.

The army, having completely effected the object for which they were ordered, viz. a total deſtruction of the Maumee towns, as they are generally called, with the vaſt abundance of corn and vegetables, &c. in them and their vicinity, are now to commence their march, and to return to Fort-Waſhington.

The General was in fond hopes, that he ſhould be able to break up the Whea towns on his return: but the weak ſtate of the pack-horſes, and ſeveral other circumſtances, conſpire to render it impracticable at preſent.

The general is to beat at nine: the Aſſembly at half paſt nine; and the whole army to take up the line of march, preciſely at 10 this morning.

It is not improbable but the Savages will attempt to harraſs the army on its return, particularly the rear and flanks. It is therefore incumbent upon every officer to attend to the duties of his ſtation, and by no means to quit their ranks, or create the leaſt confuſion; but on the contrary, to keep ſilence and good order: otherwiſe the artillery, (agreeably to the orders of yeſterday) ſhall certainly be ordered to fire upon ſuch men, as are ſo loſt to every principle of honor, as to run away in the time of danger.

The cattle and pack-horſes are to be kept up in the moſt compact order: and the officer commanding the rear battalion, is to be reſponſible with the field-officer of the day, that theſe orders are ſtrictly carried into execution. Such horſes, as Mr. Caldwell may abſolutely ſtand in need of, are to be taken from the mounted militia not attached to Major Fontaine's corps, for public ſervice. If theſe ſhould be found inſufficient, the remainder muſt come from Major Fontaine's corps.

(Signed) JOS. HARMAR, Brig. Gen.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Camp, 8 miles from the ruins of the Maumee towns, on the return to Fort-Waſhington, October 22, 1790.

The army is to remain at the preſent encampment, until further orders.

After-Orders.

The General is exceedingly pleaſed with the behaviour of the militia, in the action of this morning. They have laid very many of the enemy dead upon the ſpot Although our loſs is great, ſtill it is inconſiderable, in compariſon to the ſlaughter made among the ſavages. Every account agrees, that upwards of one hundred warriors fell in the battle: it is not more than man for man, and we can afford them two for one. The reſolution, and firm determined conduct of the militia this morning, has effectually retrieved their character in the opinion of the general: he now knows that they can and will fight.

The loſs of Major Wyllys (with ſo many of the federal troops) and Major Fontaine, two gallant officers, he ſincerely and deeply laments; but it is the fortune of war.

The General begs Colonel Hardin and Major M'Mullan, and Major Hall, of Lieut. Col. Commandant Trotter's regiment, together with the officers and privates of the militia under their command, to accept his thanks for the bravery diſplayed by them upon this occaſion.

The army is to march to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock preciſely.

(Signed) JOS. HARMAR, B. G.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Camp about 2½ miles from the ruins of the Miami towns, on the return to Fort-Waſhington, October 23, 1790.

The General did not know in time laſt evening of the good conduct of Brigade-Major Orſby, in rallying a party of the militia and firing upon the ſavages; whereby he deſtroyed ſeveral of them, otherwiſe he ſhould then have returned him his thanks. He now begs him to accept them for his cool and gallant behaviour at that time.

Although the enemy were ſo ſorely galled in the action of yeſterday, they may ſtill take it into their heads to hover about our encampment. The General therefore orders, that the ſame vigilance and caution, which has hitherto taken place with the guards, muſt conſtantly be obſerved; to which the field officer of the day is to pay the ſtricteſt attention.

The wounded militia are all to be collected into one place; Dr. Alliſon and Dr. Carmichael are to attend them, dreſs them, and give every neceſſary direction concerning them.

The army is to march to-morrow morning, at 8 o'clock preciſely.

JOS. HARMAR, B. G.

Note.—From the date of the laſt order of the 23d Oct. until the return of the troops to Fort Waſhington, the orders exhibit only the common details and buſineſs of the troops, no enemy having been ſeen after the action of the 22d of October.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WHEREAS a certain WILLIAM TUFF, of Salem County, State of New-Jerſey, has two nine pound notes of hand, given by *Samuel Hollinſhead*, jun. and by certain information, it appears that my name as a ſecurity for the ſame is added to thoſe notes, unknown to me. I hereby forbid any perſon or perſons from taking any aſſignment of them from him; for I am determined not to anſwer thoſe notes, or any aſſignment of them, as I know nothing of their dealings, nor will I anſwer for the ſame.

REUBEN ROBINSON.

Cumberland County, Nov. 30, 1790.

PROPOSALS,

By JOHN TRUMBULL,

For PUBLISHING by SUBSCRIPTION,

TWO PRINTS,

From original Pictures painted by himſelf;

One repreſenting the DEATH of General WARREN, at the *Battle* of *Bunker's-Hill.*

The other, the DEATH of General MONTGOMERY, in the *Attack* of *Quebec.*

IN the battle of Bunker's-Hill, the following Portraits are introduced—

American.	*Britiſh.*
Major General WARREN, PUTNAM.	Gen. Sir WILLIAM HOWE, Sir HENRY CLINTON, Lieut. Col. JOHN SMALL, Major PITCAIRN, and Lieut. PITCAIRN.

In the Attack of Quebec, are ſeen—

General MONTGOMERY, Colonel THOMPSON, Major MACPHERSON, and Capt. CHEESMAN.

CONDITIONS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The prints will be engraved by two of the moſt eminent artiſts in Europe. The ſize will be 30 inches by 20. The price to ſubſcribers, *Three Guineas* for each print; one half to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing, the remainder on the delivery of the prints, which will be as ſoon as the work (which is already conſiderably advanced) can poſſibly be completed.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received in this city by *Joſeph Anthony*, jun. Goldſmith and Jeweller, No. 76, Market-ſtreet.

Theſe prints are the firſt of a ſeries, in which it is propoſed to repreſent the moſt important events of the American Revolution.

No period of the hiſtory of man, is more intereſting than that in which we have lived. The memory of ſcenes in which were laid the foundations of that free government, which ſecures our national and individual happineſs, muſt ever remain dear to us, and to poſterity; and if national pride be in any caſe juſtifiable, Americans have a right to glory in having given to the world an example, whoſe influence is rapidly ſpreading the love of freedom through other nations, and every where ameliorating the condition of men.

To aſſiſt in preſerving the memory of the illuſtrious events which have marked this period of our country's glory, as well as of the men who have been the moſt important actors in them, is the object of this undertaking Hiſtory will do juſtice to an æra ſo important; but to be read, the language in which it is written muſt be underſtood—the language of painting is univerſal, and intelligible in all nations, and every age.

As ſeveral years of his time, and a very conſiderable expence, are neceſſary to accompliſh this undertaking, it would be an imprudent ſacrifice to the mere hope of reputation to go more deeply into it, without a probability of ultimate ſucceſs:—That he may judge of the degree of this probability, Mr. Trumbull, by the advice of his friends, propoſes this ſubſcription, and flatters himſelf with a hope of meeting that patronage from his countrymen, which will juſtify his purſuing the object with ardor; and without which it is impoſſible that ſo expenſive a work ſhould be continued.

The ſubjects propoſed to be repreſented, in addition to the two foregoing, of *Bunker's-Hill* and *Quebec*, are—

* The DECLARATION of INDEPENDENCE,
* BATTLE at TRENTON,
* BATTLE of PRINCETOWN,
SURRENDER of General BURGOYNE,
TREATY with FRANCE,
BATTLE of EUTAW SPRINGS,
* SURRENDER of YORK-TOWN,
TREATY of PEACE,
EVACUATION of NEW-YORK,
RESIGNATION of General WASHINGTON,
The ARCH at TRENTON,
INAUGURATION of the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

Each picture will contain portraits of the principal characters who were preſent at the ſcene repreſented. Thoſe marked with ſtars, are conſiderably advanced; and the prints from the whole will be executed of the ſame ſize, and by the moſt eminent engravers.

December 14.

PURSUANT to a Reſolve or act of Congreſs of the 10th day of May, 1780, relative to the deſtruction of Loan-Office Certificates by accident; notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that on the 26th of December 1788, the houſe occupied by WILLIAM HASELTON, of the Delaware State, took fire and was conſumed, in which was lodged a number of Loan-Office certificates as pr. liſt below, all which were deſtroyed by the ſaid fire: Therefore if any perſon, hath any objection why the ſaid Certificates ſhould not be renewed, agreeable to the reſolves of Congreſs, they muſt make them before the expiration of three months, from the date hereof.

Invoice of Loan-Office Certificates deſtroyed in the houſe of Wm. Haſelton' on the above date.

1788.

October 24, 4873, 4874, 6356 } of 500 dollars each, one of 400 dollars, } favor of JAMES HASELTON.

ELIZABETH HASELTON,
Adminiſtratrix of
JAMES HASELTON, deceaſed.

Philadelphia, Nov. 26, 1790. [62 6t.1aw.]

PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 7, 1790.

AS the partnerſhip of JOHN DUNLAP and DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE will expire on the firſt day of JANUARY, 1791, DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE propoſes to publiſh a Newſpaper, entitled

The Mail,

and

New Daily Advertiſer.

(To be continued every Evening, Sundays excepted.)

THE MAIL ſhall be printed with an elegant new Type, procured for this particular purpoſe, on Paper, equal in ſize and quality to any of the Newſpapers of Europe or America—And the Subſcriber engages that no Means ſhall be ſpared to render the MAIL and NEW DAILY ADVERTISER in other reſpects worthy of the Public Patronage, which he now reſpectfully ſolicits.

The Price of the MAIL will be Eight Dollars pr. annum, to be paid at the end of the Year: And Advertiſements will be received on ſuch moderate Terms as to prove ſatisfactory to thoſe who may be pleaſed to favor the Printer with their Commands in that line.

Subſcriptions are thankfully received at No. 48, Market-Street, by D C. CLAYPOOLE.

Ebenezer Hazard,

At No. 128, in Second Street, between Race and Vine Streets,

BUYS AND SELLS ALL KINDS OF

PUBLIC SECURITIES.

N. B. Perſons having Buſineſs to tranſact at the Public Offices, may be aſſiſted, or have their Buſineſs done for them (without the trouble and expence of a perſonal attendance) on very moderate Terms. November 29.

PLAN OF THE

Gazette of the United States:

(A NATIONAL PAPER.)

Publiſhed at the Seat of the NATIONAL GOVERNMENT,

Comprizing

I. EARLY and authentic accounts of the *Proceedings of Congreſs*—Its *Laws*, *Acts*, and *Reſolutions*, communicated ſo as to form an hiſtory of the tranſactions of the national government.

II. *Impartial Sketches of the Debates of Congreſs.*

III. *Eſſays* on the great ſubjects of *Government*; alſo upon the local and national rights of the American citizens, as founded upon the national or ſtate Conſtitutions; and upon every other ſubject, which may appear ſuitable for newspaper diſcuſſion.

IV *A ſeries of Paragraphs*, calculated to catch the "living manners as they riſe," and to point the public attention to objects that have an important reference to domeſtic, ſocial and public happineſs.

V. The *Intereſts* of the United States as connected with their literary Inſtitutions; religious and moral objects; improvements in Science, Arts, EDUCATION and HUMANITY; their foreign treaties, alliances, connections, &c.

VI. Every ſpecies of *Intelligence* which may affect the commercial, agricultural, manufacturing, or political intereſts of the American nation.

VII. A chain of *Domeſtic Occurrences.*

VIII. A ſeries of *foreign articles of Intelligence.*

IX. The *ſtate of the Funds*; *Courſes of Exchange*; *Prices Current.*

CONDITIONS.

Publiſhed every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

The price to ſubſcribers, (excluſive of poſtage) THREE DOLLARS per annum.

The firſt ſemi-annual payment to be made at the time of ſubſcribing: The ſecond at the end of the year.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Will be received in all the capital towns upon the Continent; alſo at No. 69, *Market-Street, between Second and Third Streets, Philadelphia.*

To the PUBLIC.

AT this important criſis, the ideas that fill the mind, are pregnant with events of the greateſt magnitude—to ſtrengthen and complete the *union* of the States—to extend and protect their *commerce*—to explore and arrange the *national funds*—to reſtore and eſtabliſh the *public credit*—will require the *energies* of the patriots and ſages of our country—*Hence the propriety of encreaſing the mediums of knowledge and information.*

AMERICA, from this period begins her national exiſtence—"THE WORLD IS ALL BEFORE HER"—the wiſdom and folly—the miſery and proſperity of the *empires*, *ſtates*, and *kingdoms*, which have had their day upon the great theatre of time, and are now no more, ſuggeſt the moſt important mementos—theſe, with the rapid ſeries of events, in which our country has been involved, have taught the enlightened citizens of the United States, that *freedom* and *government*—*liberty* and *laws*, are inſeparable.

This conviction led to the adoption of the new conſtitution; for however VARIOUS the ſentiments, reſpecting the *merits* of this ſyſtem, all GOOD MEN are agreed in the neceſſity of an *efficient federal government.*

A paper, therefore, eſtabliſhed upon *national*, *independent*, and *impartial principles*—which ſhall take up the premiſed articles, upon a COMPETENT PLAN, it is preſumed, will be highly intereſting, and meet with public approbation and patronage.

The Editor of this publication is determined to leave no avenue of information unexplored:—He ſolicits the aſſiſtance of perſons of leiſure and abilities—which, united with his own aſſiduity, he flatters himſelf will render the Gazette of the United States not unworthy general encouragement——and is, with due reſpect, the public's humble ſervant, *THE EDITOR.*

April 15, 1790.

THIS publication commenced with the preſent government of the United States:—Its principal objects are compriſed in the above plan; they have been thus far attended to, according to the beſt abilities of the Editor—and that they are deemed intereſting, has been evinced by the general approbation which the paper has received, and the extenſive circulation it has obtained: It ſhall be the aim of the Editor to keep up the ſpirit of his plan—every communication conducive to that point, will be gratefully received.—*Freedom*, *Government*, *Union* and *Peace* conſtitute the happineſs of every country—the United States in a particular manner, have all their preſent enjoyments, and future hopes, ſuſpended on the preſervation of theſe *eſſential pillars* of human felicity: In an ardent wiſh to promote theſe great objects, the "Gazette of the United States" originated—to theſe it has been—and ſhall be ſedulouſly devoted; and while it continues an impartial vehicle to the public of governmental tranſactions, and intereſting information on the moſt important ſubjects, the Editor cannot fail of public encouragement.

Agreeable to the original deſign, the publication is now commenced in Philadelphia, the ſeat of government for the United States.—The patronage of the citizens of this metropolis is hereby ſolicited:—Thoſe who may wiſh to form a judgment of the work, are reſpectfully informed that the firſt volume (from April 1789, to April 1790) may be inſpected at the houſe of the Editor, No. 69, Market-Street.

The ſecond volume commenced in April laſt: The Editor can ſupply the numbers complete from that period—which contain the laws of the ſecond ſeſſion of Congreſs—and the debates and proceedings of the houſe of Repreſentatives, during four months of the ſeſſion.

Among the innumerable bleſſings derived to the people of the United States from the preſent general government, there is none productive of happier effects than that ſpirit of UNIVERSAL CITIZENSHIP which has in a great meaſure eradicated party and local diſtinctions, and now forms a great national feature in the American character.——The Editor, therefore, with confidence, takes his ſtation in the capital of the United States, being fully perſuaded, that in proportion to his merits, he will receive the patronage of the public. JOHN FENNO.